

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2893

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1891.

SIX DOLLAR  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK  
CORPORATION, LIMITED.  
AUTORISED CAPITAL £4,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL £580,000.

LONDON :  
Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street.  
West End Office, 35, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN  
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY OF DEPOSIT,  
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for  
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and  
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had  
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS :  
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

" " 4 "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS  
2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.

## Insurances.

£1,000 STG. Payable at Age 55, or  
at death if previous may be secured by  
a payment at the rate of :—

£7 7 6	per quarter if commenced at age
(n. b.)	20
£8 14 2	35
£10 11 2	30
£13 4 10	35
£17 15 8	40
£27 12 6	45

After the Policy has been three years in  
force—the Policy-holder will be entitled  
to receive on application a Free Paid-up Policy  
for proportionate amount of the Sum Assured,  
as explained in Prospectus, should he wish to  
discontinue payment of premiums.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY OF  
NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept  
FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on  
favourable terms.

Current rates and a guaranteed Bonus equal  
to that paid by the local Offices.

GEORGE R. STEVENS & Co.,  
Agents.

No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1891.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE  
ASSURANCE COMPANY IN  
LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and  
LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
etc. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 1, PRAVA WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1891.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000. £833,333.33.  
EQUAL TO \$318,000.00.  
RESERVE FUND

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
LEE SING, Esq. LO YUE MOON, Esq.  
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, etc., riven  
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the  
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 5 & 6, PRAVA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1891.

NOTICE.

TO LET,  
With Immediate Possession.

HOUSE at the Peak, "HAYSTACK".

Apply to  
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,  
Hongkong, 14th July, 1891.

TO LET,  
With Immediate Possession.

AT Bonham Road, "RHEDA", a  
ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Tennis  
Court.

J. M. BASA,  
No. 25, Pottenger Street,  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1891.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES now in occupation, known  
as "CONNAUGHT HOUSE", in Queen's  
Road Central.

Possession from 1st July next.

For further particulars, apply to  
THE MARINBURK FURNITURE Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1891.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES No. 9, PRAVA Central, lately  
occupied by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. The  
whole, by flats, or single rooms suitable for  
Offices and Dwelling.

Apply to  
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,  
Hongkong, 20th June, 1891.

## To be Let.

### TO BE LET.

A N exceedingly comfortable and cool 6  
ROOMED HOUSE.  
Apply to  
THE SECRETARY,  
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.

### TO BE LET.

HOUSES at Mountain View near Plunkett's  
Gap Hill District, consisting of 5 or 6  
large dwelling rooms with every convenience.  
These houses overlook both sides of the island  
and are cool, comfortable and healthy.

Apply to  
JOHN A. JUPP,  
Secretary,  
The Austin Arms Hotel,  
and  
Building Company, Ltd.

38 & 40, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 26th May, 1891.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

### TO LET.

KNUTSFORD TERRACE,  
KOWLOON.

HOUSES with 5 ROOMS, including Bath-  
rooms, Tennis Courts. Good view and  
Healthy situation. Rent and Taxes £32, a  
month.

Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1891.

### TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

No. 17, PRAVA CENTRAL  
OFFICES—above Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik  
& Co.'s Premises.

Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1890.

### TO LET.

BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.

R. B. LOT No. 59.

THIS desirable residence with Gas laid on  
to be Let Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to  
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND  
AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1891.

### TO LET.

DR. JORDAN.

Suitable for offices or Bedrooms.

Apply to  
CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1891.

### Intimations.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1891.

### Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to Government Notification  
No. 299 of 9th July, the ARTILLERY  
PRACTICE from the Lyman Forts will take  
place on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, at  
7 a.m. instead of 9 a.m. as therein notified.  
There will be no Practice on Thursday.

By Command,

W. M. GOODMAN,  
Acting Colonial Secretary,  
Colonial Secretary's Office.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1891.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

### CHEAP EXCURSION TO MACAO AND BACK.

WEATHER permitting, the "HONAM"  
will leave Hongkong on SUNDAY, the  
10th instant, at 9 a.m., returning from Macao,  
at 10 p.m.

Passengers wishing to return by the "KIUNG-  
CHOW" leaving Macao at 6 p.m. can do so.  
First Class Fare to Macao and back £2.  
Second Class or Single Fares, Chinese servants,  
50 cents each way. No Chits will be taken.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

T. ARNOLD,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1891.

### POSTPONEMENT.

THE MEETING advertised to take place  
this afternoon, for the purpose of taking  
the necessary steps for the appointment of a Consul  
or Consuls.

Postponed to the 17th instant, at 12 noon.

For further particulars, apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND  
AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1891.

### Intimations.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,  
Hongkong, 14th July, 1891.

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With Immediate Possession.

AT Bonham Road, "RHEDA", a  
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Court.

J. M. BASA,  
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whole, by flats, or single rooms suitable for  
Offices and Dwelling.

Apply to  
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,  
Hongkong, 20th June, 1891.

## Intimations.

### W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED

CRICKET by W. G. Grace.  
Athletics by Griffin.  
Crofton's Overland Route of America.  
British Empire by Micklejohn.  
Sens Postage Stamp Albums.  
Large quantity of New Cheap Literature.  
Arnold's Light of the World.  
Arnold's Light of Asia.

Stylographic Pens.  
Newcuttings Albums, Scrap Books.  
Lancasters 1, 2 and 3 Cameras.

New Stock of Demon Tennis Racquets.  
Myrtle Grove Tobacco.  
Three Castles Tobacco.  
Whatman's Drawing Paper.

W. BREWER,  
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1891.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.,  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
AND  
Commission Agents.

REFRESHING AND COOLING DRINKS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.  
PURE FRUIT JUICES.

Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Apple and Pear, &c. &c.

Rose's Raspberry Vinegar, Montserrat Lime Juice, and Lime-Juice Cordial.

GRANULAR RASPBERRY CITRATE.

(Victoria Esservacing Saline—The universal Blood Purifier).

All requisite Medicines for the "DOG", Mange Lotion, Worm Powders, Carbolic Soap, &c. &c.

JAPAN VEILCHEN PERFUMES AND SOAP, ORIZA PERFUMES SOLID.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1891.

## ALES AND STOUTS.

BASS & Co. (bottled by E. & J. Burke).

LIGHT GRAVITY ALE (bottled C. M. & Co.).

PILSENER (Tankard chop).

MILWAUKEE LAGER.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,

L I M I T E D,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER

MANUFACTURERS.

A REFRESHING WHOLESALE DRINK.

DAKIN'S

LEMON SQUASH.

A VERITABLE LEMON SQUASH

AERATED, COOLING, THIRST

QUENCHING.

PER DOZEN 50 CENTS.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Hongkong, 4th May, 1891.

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BY APPOINTMENT

WINES AND SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED

WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY

SODAS."

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer, to have them in the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong, prices, and the full amount received for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock—

PURE AERATED WATERS

SODA WATER

POTASH WATER

SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

Hongkong, China, and Manila.

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For Sale.

NOW READY.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND

HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST"

FOR 1891.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW

ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS,

IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

Orders for Copies of THE "HONGKONG

DIRECTORY" may be sent to the following

Agents:—

HONGKONG...Mr. W. Brewer,

...Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co.

...Messrs. Hettmann, Herbst & Co.

...Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

...Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

...The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.

...Man Yit Tong, Hollywood Road.

MACAO...Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.

AMOY and...Mr. N. Moale.

FORMOSA...Mr. H. W. Churchill.

SHANGHAI...Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited,

& NORTH- Shanghai.

JAPAN...Yokohama.

BANGKOK...Rev. S. J. Smith.

SINGAPORE...Messrs. Sayle & Co., Limited.

LONDON...Messrs. Amédée Prince & Co.

or to

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,

Pedder's Hill,

Hongkong, January 16th, 1891.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1891.

The Lord Chief Justice of England, in concluding his summing-up in a *caveat* which he recently presided over, reminded the jury who had to decide upon the case that in arriving at a decision regarding the honour of one party they were not to forget their own. May not this same pregnant caution be applied to

those who have to decide upon the Share Ordinance to-morrow? This journal was first in the field in advocating proper legislation in regard to the stock gambling which has been so rife in this colony and which has irretrievably ruined so many of its citizens, and we have never wavered in opinion as to the advisability of some measure of reform. We are, however, far from satisfied that the measure now proposed will meet the evil, but rather are of opinion that it will be found impracticable of working if the proposed measure is adopted in its entirety, and will only result in intensifying the situation, while further demoralizing the community. Does any sane creature, with the example of the futility of the working of the Gambling Ordinance as affecting the dealings in Manila lottery tickets before him, think for a single moment that buying and selling on time will not continue in this colony in the face of any such legislation? If there be such a one amongst us he must be an excessively simple individual. Not only will such transactions be likely to be indulged in to a greater extent than ever, but, freed from any possible legal restraint, speculators will be able to indulge in the "heads I win, tails you lose" game indefinitely and be able to repudiate their engagements at will, without any particular qualms of conscience so far as Hongkong law is concerned. We do not question that our sage legislators are all "honourable" men, as the immortal bard would possibly have said in regard to this all-important question, but few will dispute that it is better that such questions brought forward for the purification of the Hongkong community should be introduced by those who, while acknowledging their apparent *bona fide*, are without even the suspicion of reproach. Now it cannot be gainsaid in regard to many popular stocks which have had their brief existence and subsequently been knocked into pie, that the paternity of the same has been claimed by the eminent firm here represented by the mover of the Bill, and supported by its Press henchman; need we say we refer to Rio Tinto in the past, and China Sugars and Imuris of the present. When the MAHARAJAH, since dubbed Sultan of Johore, first visited England and was being feasted by Tummy to repletion, Frank Burnand humorously asked "Who is the Maharajah, and where is Johore?" and as regards the mysterious Imuris mines, we should be justified in asking a similar question if it were not for its serious aspect. Here is a mine literally without definite location, yet no less than \$1,000,000 are said to have gone from this part of the world into these mines, which the Incas and Cortez gave up in despair, and, for the sake of confiding Hongkong investors, it is to be hoped their experiences will prove more fruitful. There are some investments which are described by our cute American cousins as "wild cat," or "black dog for white monkey" concerns, and this Inca-ish undertaking savours remarkably of this kind of speculation. At all events now that all the change is off the counter it would seem that suddenly it is discovered that a purifying medium is required and all we say is that we regret this medium could not be found in a less questionable quarter.

Even should this Bill become law both speculators and brokers will smile up their sleeves at it, and the old game will jog on as serenely as ever. At the same time it is absolutely necessary that some reform should be introduced for the purification of share-dealing, but as we have maintained throughout the chapter the remedy lies in the hands of the influential and respectable brokers, or rather in a properly formed and solidly based Broker's Association. And why those members of the present effete institution, and all who can claim to come under the above category, should not long ago have taken a firm and independent stand in the interests alike of their principals and themselves. Introduced these much needed reforms (for that they are absolutely necessary is patent even to one possessing the cruelest of commercial minds) we cannot pretend to understand. To put it simply and shortly, let the present brokers' waiting-rooms—for they are nothing more—be cleaned out of about half their occupants, and let them reorganize an Association that will, by its adherence to a strict code of rules, protect the interests of the public, and thereby gain its confidence and respect. Let brokers be sworn and licensed so that they may individually bear a fair proportion of the responsibility attending their important calling. We would also suggest that the license fee be a heavy one, for this would exclude all doubtful characters from the Association, and would be the cause of more than one "shady" individual making a graceful exit from the already-thinned ranks of the spread-eagled knights. The extra cost of the necessary license could be made good to the brokers, by a reduction of the

almost excessive stamp duty now charged. Another, and this is the strongest point of all, is that the Association when reformed should bind its members firmly down in the matter of signing for the "concerned." This rule should be as firmly adhered to as were those of the Medes and Persians, and any violation of it should be met with summary expulsion. This is the true and only safeguard against dishonest speculation, and is about the only practical device that can be introduced to prevent brokers speculating on their own account. The public will then know with whom they are dealing and knowing the seller or the buyer, as the case may be, of a certain stock will be a guide to a genuine investor, and also a wholesome check upon reckless gambling. These reforms lie in the hands of most immediately concerned, and if they fail to show that they are really desirous of seeing the colossal share-business which is being carried on in Hongkong conducted on an honest and straightforward basis they cannot well complain when the protection of the law is sought in the interests of the public. That this was the one and sole prompting motive of Mr. Keskew when he brought this Bill forward we would be sorry indeed to affirm; in fact it is regarded by ninety per cent of the residents of Hongkong that it is a case of diamond cut diamond, but from which side the most sparks will fly remains to be seen.

TELEGRAMS.

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

LONDON, July 14th.

An embankment has given way, closing the Eastham Section, recently filled.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

The exodus had had a disturbing influence on trade, but a reaction has set in.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MESSRS. BUTTERFIELD & SWINE inform us that the Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Patroclus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, and is due on the 21st inst.

An English paper remarks that "ordinary women prefer ordinary men" and that "the common female mind cannot be got to admire genius." That's just as true of men as of women.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co.) that the China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Opalock*, from London and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 15th inst., and may be considered due at Singapore on or about the 1st prox.

The Chinese in Victoria, Australia, have decreased in 10 years from 12,123 to 8,131, and the aborigines from 780 to 584. In 1881 there were in Victoria 9,449 unoccupied houses; now there are 17,467, and yet there is many a man who has no place to lay his head.

The following libel is laid at the door of the *Evening Sun*. "When you go over to the City of Brotherly Love do you see Mr. and Mrs. Benson?" "Yes; but there is little pleasure in it." "Why, what is the matter with them?" "The old story: Marry in New York and repeat in Philadelphia."

On Monday last, says the *Bangkok Times* of the 1st inst., John MacLean, trading under the style of MacLean & Co., filed a schedule in H.M.S. Consular Court (Bankruptcy Division). The liabilities are said to be a little over \$400,000, and the immediate cause of the failure may be attributed to the pressure brought to bear on the young man by the liquidators of the firm of Jucker, Sigg & Co.

A CRIMINAL case is now engaging the attention of the Civil Court at Antwerp. Two ex-agents of the Congo Free State and army officers are charging each other with cheating. They each say the other stole ivory and gold from the Government while in Africa, and are suing one another for libel. Some exceedingly racy testimony regarding the administration of the Congo Free State will be forthcoming at these trials.

BOSTONIAN love scene. "Believe me, George, dear, the fact that you are not wealthy makes no difference in my love for you," she said. "I love you for yourself alone. I would choose love in a cottage rather than a union without affection in a costly mansion." "Darling," he said, "I am glad to hear you speak thus. There is now but one obstacle to prevent our marriage," "And what is that?" she asked. "I can't raise the wind to buy even the cottage."

THE BANGKOK police are doing their utmost to collect the triennial poll-tax (\$2.70 per capita) levied on Chinese immigrants. The wily Chinese, however, is equally on the alert to evade payment, and adopts extraordinary dodges to that end. As a last resort, says the *Times*, the "blues" are bow literally "sticking up" carriages and buses carrying Chinese along the main thoroughfares of the city and suburbs, and those whom they find without the mark are invited to step into the nearest tax-collector's office.

HEAVEN be praised, for the blessings of civilization have been extended even to that night-side-of-nature-like City, Macao. In connection with the "Joss" plague that is to be indulged in there on our Lord's next resting day, there are to be athletic sports too. "Whoop-Is"! From the Cathedral to the bath-house is a fair cry, but Mr. T. J. Colaco has imported two fiery steeds from the wilds of Mongolia, and these for the first time will be led to the famous bus and will carry intending visitors over the entire distance in five minutes, more or less. The weekly wash will commence at 5.30 p.m. at Bella Vista, and ample quantities of soap have been provided. Sports of all sorts will be indulged in at that popular resort, but to give further particulars would be anticipating the pleasures that await the many weary pilgrims who will doubtless take full advantage of the opportunity to have themselves from sin and summer dust.

SIAM is the lawyer's paradise, evidently. The *Bangkok Times* records the departure recently of a young American attorney who left there for the States with \$24,000, besides having acquired landed property in Bangkok and being in every way much better off than when he tripped ashore some three short years ago.

One of the most brutal sentences recorded for some time past was that passed upon an artist's model, named Richard Hunter, at the recent sitting of the Dublin Commoner's Court. The man was employed by a Miss Redmond to serve as a model for the Father Mathew statue which is about to be erected by subscription, but a difference arose between them and in a fit of rage Hunter destroyed the model, which was almost completed. The thing was valued at £150, but the Judge sentenced him to seven years penal servitude.

At the end of last August 5,000 ticals of opium were found on board the German steamship *Kreisfeld*, at Singapore, as cargo for Hamburg from Hongkong. We pointed out at the time, says the *Free Press*, that the principle involved in the prosecution, though perfectly justified from a legal point of view, threw great responsibility on the captain of vessels carrying opium in transit. We learn that in consequence of much correspondence with the Government, and as a result of communication from the Secretary of State, the whole cost of the fine is to be refunded to Messrs. Putzler, on behalf of Messrs. Oettinger, the consignees.

THE *Macassar* contains an account of a pretty gallant act which a boy of thirteen, named Maximiliano José Colaco, son of the proprietor of the Bella Vista, performed on the 8th inst. He and three others named de Souza, Aquino, and Telles jun., were out in a small boat, some half-mile from the shore, when Telles began rocking the boat and fooling generally. De Souza and Aquino told him to desist for fear of an accident, as they couldn't swim, but he continued, and by and by they found themselves in the water. De Souza and Aquino were in imminent danger of drowning, had not Colaco had the presence of mind to swim to them with oars, and so supported them, until he could bring the boat to them. His father saw the "accident," and took them into another boat. The Governor of Macassar is moving the Lisbon authorities to recognise the youth's bravery, and in the meantime Telles is up before the Magistrate.

A SHOCKING catastrophe occurred on the Tempelhofer Feld, Berlin, during the recent field exercises of the Kaiser Franz Grenadier Regiment. The first company was engaged in throwing up earthworks. Rain was falling in torrents at the time, and a terrific thunderstorm was raging. Suddenly a tremendous crash was heard, when it was observed that the lightning had struck the horse, while the bugler who was holding him had the spike of his helmet melted. The current had struck the man's helmet and had travelled from the top of the head through the left side of the body into the ground, inflicting a scalp wound and singeing the man's hair, besides making a red zigzag mark all along the body. The unfortunate fellow, who is not expected to live, and six others, were carried in cloaks to the adjacent hospital.

THE severest frost which was experienced last night extended to the Theatre Royal, notwithstanding that the bill of fare comprised that very humorous and tuneful opera "Les Manteaux Noirs." What the audience lacked in numbers it certainly made up in enthusiasm, but that won't pay bill bills. There is really very little fresh to be said about the undoubtedly high-class company which Mr. Willard is piloting around—they played and sang as charmingly as ever. Miss St. John was a sweetly pretty *Girolo*, and got an encore nearly every time she tried; Mr. Waite was never in better voice, and, we noted with pleasure, has profited by the friendly hints given the other evening and paid a little more attention to acting. Mr. Wentworth gave further proofs of his ability as a comedian. In the part of *Don José*, and Mr. Hall was as funny as a funny man could be. Mr. Verner, made up as Mr. . . ., the handsome broker, crippled a quantity of Spanish during his impersonation of the gay and giddy *Don Philip*, but stood for it to some extent by singing a pretty serenade. Miss Patey was not an unqualified success as *Queen Isobel*—she looked Jade, and as though she was anxious to know if her diamonds were being lifted at the hotel. Miss Bessie Royal gained fresh laurels by her sprightly acting and singing as *Donna Clarinda*, and all the young ladies of the chorus looked lovely!—To-night *Paul Jones* will be repeated.

The revenue to support this headquarters of Korean Buddhism is mainly drawn from landed property, which has been attached to the monasteries from time immemorial. Most of it lies on the eastern side of the K'un-kang San, on the road leading from Yu-ch'ün San to Sin-kyé San. At two or three of the hamlets there I was told that all the excellent rice-fields in sight belonged to the monks who let them to cultivators at an ordinary rental, generally payable in produce. Besides this, much reliance is placed on charitable offerings to defray the cost of new buildings and other extraordinary expenses. I saw new works progressing at Ch'ang-an San, the money for which, \$3,000 or \$4,000, proceeded from the same source; and the Superior of P'y'ou-san spoke to me most hopefully of a descent he mediated on S'ul to solicit donations towards the extension and restoration of his tumble-down monastery. The monks do not shine as earnest exponents of their faith. Few of them know much of Buddhism or its history, and none could make any pretence to explain intelligibly the purport of the books they use at their services. On the whole, the shrines themselves are not wanting in the impressiveness characteristic of holy places; but whatever effect this might be calculated to have on the minds of devout persons must certainly be dissipated by the perfunctory manner in which is dignified with the name of worship. *Bond-fide* pilgrims in search of spiritual comfort are rare; I only came across two.

WONSAN.

There is little to add to previous reports on Wonsan.\* The hustling prospers, dirty Korean town increases in population, and must now possess fully 15,000 inhabitants. The foreign quarter is a good mile away to the north, near a promontory, which affords a convenient landing-place for shipping and discharging cargo. There are two settlements, the Japanese founded in 1879, and the Chinese only recently. The Japanese, as the earliest comers, have acquired all the best ground available for sites, though more than half of it is still unoccupied by buildings. The Chinese settlement principally consists of two or three acres on the promontory, and the Chinese Consul considered himself fortunate to secure this much, so difficult is it now to obtain land which shall be at once convenient to the Custom-house, and outside the Japanese quarter. Other nationalities are so far unrepresented, except by the members of the Customs staff. Should the trade ever warrant the allotment of a settlement for Westerners only, considerable difficulty must be experienced in securing space to suit the usual requirements of merchants. There are 500 Japanese and 40 Chinese at Wonsan.

KAPSAN.

At S'ul I had heard much of this place. The neighbourhood is popularly supposed to contain most of the mineral wealth of Korea, and I expected to find, in consequence, a busy mining town, wealthy, populous, and noisy. I was never more thoroughly disappointed. Kapsan is a collection of perhaps 300 houses, enclosed by an arid wall, which is crumbling where it has not already fallen. The Yards exhibited the universal symptoms of decay. As for the inhabitants, they were without exception the idlest and rudest Koreans I had come across, and appeared to divide their day and part of their night pretty equally between inspecting my belongings and carousing. I inquired the reason why nobody seemed to be doing any work. The question occasioned not a little surprise—it is one which no Korean would think of putting so bluntly; but I was soon informed, with all the outward signs of joy and satisfaction, that the Prefect had been suspended from his functions for some grave irregularity, and was only permitted to transact business of a pressing nature pending a decision of the Central Government at S'ul. There is no doubt that Kapsan was once a very flourishing place. Its antiquity can hardly be disputed. Tradition says that Kapsan was for long time the capital of some of the many small States which divided Korea in pre-historic times. At present, it seems to have fallen signify from its high estate. Such was the dearth of ready money that a leading tradesman on whom I had a letter of credit for 10,000 cash, or £100, had to spend the best part of a day collecting the amount from his friends and neighbours.

CHINESE ON THE FRONTIER.

The Chinese are rapidly populating their frontier. Many of the ever-increasing army of wood-cutters and raftsmen settle down permanently wherever they see a chance of making a livelihood. There is a good deal of condescension about the Chinaman, who speaks of the Korean as a "little-country man," and of himself as the "big-country man," but it is displayed with tact, and is seldom offensive. Large numbers of Koreans have settled on Chinese territory. I believe that most of them work for the benefit of the Chinese, by whom they are maintained and directed, a state of dependence exactly suited to their ambitious character. On the other hand, I only saw one instance of a Chinese squatter on Korean ground—a hunter who had built a hut in the forest near Paik'u Sang. The relative merits of the Chinese and Koreans as colonists are brought irresistibly to notice. The Korean's hut is barely large enough for his family; his live stock consists of a dozen fowls, two or three pigs, and a dog, and his clearing produces just sufficient grain and hemp to keep him supplied with meals and clothes. The soil being rich, not half his time is occupied in account polishing this much. I happened one day to rest an hour or so at the house of a Chinese settler on the north bank of the Yalu, where things were very different. Some twelve years before he had come empty-handed, but now his cleared land followed the river for half-a-mile and his homestead was quite an imposing array of buildings. He had several Koreans working for him, his outhouses were filled with produce, amongst which I noticed European cabbages and turnips, and a drove of forty pigs and several head of cattle romped over the stubble. Like many other Chinese along the Yalu he possessed a still, which was kept constantly at work manufacturing a few spirituous liquors from *Maotai* (*Maotai* *sorghum*), held in great request by the Koreans. I was struck by the fact that none of the Chinese who made this spirit drank it.

BORROWING MONEY.

At Tong-ch'ün, the seat of a Prefect, I thought it advisable to borrow 10 or 15 dollars' worth of cash on the strength of my Foreign Office letter. I struck the place, however, at an unfortunate time. A week before, the people, maddened by persistent extortion, had risen against their rulers, and the Prefect, as well as his leading myrmidons, had been forced to take an abrupt departure. I made my application for a loan to the clerk in charge at the magistrate, and he soon responded by sending exactly half the amount I had asked for. I should have rested content with this, but in the course of a simple inquiry as to why my small demand had been reduced, the district treasurer informed Kang with great heat that "I ought to consider myself lucky to get what I did." He didn't know me from Adam, and couldn't conceive my object in inquiring about the country borrowing money on the authority of a Foreign Office despatch. It was this despatch said I would pay everything back through the Foreign Office at S'ul.

\* Called also *Genius* by the Japanese, and *Yuanben* by the Chinese.

\*\* "Little country" and "big country" are common adjectives for Korea and China respectively.

but he had never heard of the Foreign Office, and didn't believe it would honour my draft in any way." Nevertheless, I wanted money, so next day at H'ap-kuk, the chief town of a D'partment, and only 30 li north-west from Tong-ch'ün, I again tried the effect of the Foreign Office letter, and with much the same result. The "chou-su," or contractor, screwed up courage to lend me 10 dollars, an effort which exhausted the local treasury, on condition that I paid it W'on-san instead of S'ul, and defrayed the expenses to and fro of the messenger he sent with me. The whole transaction pointed to the interesting conclusion that there was a much greater lack of confidence in an impartial Government office than in a complete stranger like myself.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Population.*—That this part of the country is not populous is a conclusion arrived at without hesitation, though I should be at a loss to convey my impression on the part in figures. Hamlets of a dozen or twenty houses are numerous in the cultivated valleys, but on the whole road from S'ul to W'on-san I did not pass a dozen places of 200 houses, or, say, 1,000 inhabitants. Of course, it would be wrong to form any general opinion from this. The south of Korea is reported to be twice as thickly populated as the north, and the occasional presence of South Korean immigrants in the Ham-kyéong and P'y'ong-an Provinces tends to prove an overplus somewhere.

*An Official Residence.*—The exterior looked substantial, orderly, and neat; so also the interior. Facing the gate, the floor raised 3 or 4 feet from the ground, was a long room, completely open to the south, except a portion of 10 or 12 feet partitioned off to serve as the Magistrate's office. The open room was his court-house. Tattered mats spread at random over the wooden floor, and an earthenware pot holding a few embers of charcoal, for purpose of lighting the everlasting pipe, stood in the centre. The office was papered, but the paper was sooty and scribbled over with Chinese characters, where it was not pasted with dirty rotted and other memoranda. Most of the court-yard below was taken up with brushwood, implements for thrashing refractory persons, and a very unpleasant refuse trough. There was absolutely nothing, except the gate, to stamp the official character of the place.

*Tigers.*—In Korea the tiger occupies as large a share of public attention as he does in India. The stories of the beast's ravages are extravagant, and taken in conjunction with the paucity of skins for sale, breed considerable incredulity among foreigners who have not visited the interior. Leopards are undoubtedly common, One has only to live in S'ul for a winter to be satisfied of that. Barely a winter passes that it is not possible to shoot a leopard within the walls of the city. But one has to go farther afield for tigers. It was at Wonsan that I first heard serious mention of them. The boys going to the hills in broad daylight to cut brushwood for fuel carried tin-plates and miniature gongs, with which they kept up a perpetual jingle to scare off their enemy. Mr. Cregeb, the Commissioner, declared that it was not safe to walk about the Settlement at night, and to lend force to his statement showed me the house of a European tide-waiter, a few yards away and nearer the jetty, whence a large retriever had been carried off by a tiger only three or four days before my arrival.

CONCLUSION.

It should like to say that the main impression I have wished to convey in these pages is that, though her people live in equal and poverty, Korea is naturally a rich country, and one of excellent capabilities in every way. In my opinion this fact is not always remembered sufficiently. Rough comparisons are made with Japan and China, very much to Korea's disadvantage, but it is seldom mentioned that the people, and not the country, are most to blame for this inferiority. To any one who has lived in Korea, it is obvious that her present backward condition is due simply to the inert character of the people. This is a lamentable fact, but I have lived, until recently, more in common with them than with any other nation.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND BARING BROTHERS.

As soon as the collapse of Baring Brothers was announced the New York *World* sent a staff correspondent to the Argentine Republic to inquire into the investments which precipitated the failure. The correspondent made a thorough investigation, and his report makes a remarkable story, showing how Charles H. Sanford, a Yankee drummer for the sale of pills and toilet preparations, first secured membership in the American firm of S. B. Hale & Co. in Buenos Ayres, and after making \$1,000,000 by a financial coup went to London and won the confidence of Lord Revelstoke, head of the Baring firm, thence returning to Argentina and investing untold millions of the Baring's gold in doubtful enterprises and securities.

Twenty-five years ago Sanford was on the east coast of South America, and traveled as drummer for a New York firm dealing in drugs and chemicals—the firm of S. B. Hale & Co., whose members were about to retire.

He used the maternal love of Mr. Pearson, daughter of Samuel Hale and wife of John R. Pearson, as a lever to further his interests. He argued that the glories of the old house of Hale & Co. might be revived, and that under operations there was a brilliant future for Mrs. Pearson's son.

The ambitious hopes thus instilled in the lady's mind found co-operation in the minds of other feminine members of the family, and, although Pearson remonstrated, the house was obtained with the capital, through favour of the King or some other adventurous circumstance, and his whole aim is concentrated usually on amassing as much wealth as the term of his office allows him. It is certain that the Korean character would alter for the better under an administration which would insure people in the lawful possession of their property, protect them from arbitrary molestation, and furnish them thereby with an incentive to honest exertion.

THE P. & O. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was held on the 10th ult., at the offices, Sir Thomas Subterland, M.P., presiding.

In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman remarked that it almost spoke for itself. For many years they paid an interim dividend upon £2,000,000, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the amount thus paid was almost exactly identical and equivalent to the amount which the directors now declared upon the reduced capital of £2,220,000—5 per cent. on the preferred stock and 7 per cent. on the deferred stock—leaving, therefore, to the annual meeting the prospect, which he trusted might prove to be a real and true one, of being able to pay a higher dividend on the deferred stock at the close of the financial year. It was impossible for him to prophesy or forecast what the result of the year's operations would be, but, taking his stand on the facts of which he was in possession with regard to the work of the company for the six months ending on March 31st, he was able to convey to the proprietors in general terms some idea of the future prospects of the company.

The comparisons which the operations of the present year had to submit to must be made with years of excellent good fortune—1889 and 1890—when the directors declared a dividend on the preferred stock of 5 per cent. and on the deferred stock of 12 per cent., in addition to carrying forward to the insurance fund a sum of £65,000, and bringing that up to half-a-million sterling. He was bound frankly to tell them that so far as the accounts for first six months of the present financial year went, they did not compare favourably with the highly prosperous years which had preceded it. At the same time, there were certain features of a satisfactory kind, it was, in the first place, highly satisfactory to find that the company had maintained and even increased its passenger revenue. On the other hand they had suffered very much, and were at that moment containing to suffer, from the very large deficit in their outward freight account, which was not absolutely on account of the actual falling off in cargo during the six months, although there had been a real and actual falling off in

that direction, but in consequence of the considerable decline which had taken place in the rates. In the six months the revenue of the company in outward freight from the port of London alone had diminished by nearly £40,000—between £35,000 and £40,000—and this was not due so much to their carrying less as to the fact of the enormous competition and the lower rates to which they had been exposed. It was undoubtedly the fall in exchange during the last six months, and the sudden decline in silver, which had seriously affected the export trade to the East, while at the same time the financial conditions of trade generally had been by no means such as to encourage speculation to any extent. The prominent feature in connection with the drop in the business was that within the last four years the shipping tonnage of this country had been added to by no less an amount than 3,000,000 tons of shipping, nearly all steam shipping. Then, again, the company had had the disadvantage of encountering numerous labour disputes in this country and in other parts of the world. The company also had the disadvantage of encountering having to write off on the present occasion the value of two vessels which they had lost. Happily, the proprietors had enabled the board to take in dealing with matters of this kind in times past, notwithstanding the fact that one of these vessels was new, the amount which the directors would not have to write off for the two ships would not exceed £700. He was bound to tell them, having no figure to place before them, that although the half year did not compare favourably with the preceding period, yet on its own merits, and especially taking the different circumstances into account the half-year ending March 31, 1891, was not, according to the directors' view of the matter, an unfavourable half-year at all, and if they were able to maintain their position at the end of September relatively and comparatively as they had at the end of March, they would, he believed, be happily enabled to pay a considerable addition to the dividend which they now declared upon the deferred stock. Referring to the prospects which lay before the company, the scramble for outward freight was so great that he should be wrong if he were to lead them to believe that they could do otherwise than anticipate a considerable drawback in the revenue from that account during the present year. On the other hand, he ventured to assume that the passenger traffic would be maintained, and he hoped, slightly increased. There was, too, this fact in view, which was certainly encouraging to some extent in viewing the trials of the city. But one has to go farther afield for tigers. It was at Wonsan that I first heard serious mention of them. The boys going to the hills in broad daylight to cut brushwood for fuel carried tin-plates and miniature gongs, with which they kept up a perpetual jingle to scare off their enemy. Mr. Cregeb, the Commissioner, declared that it was not safe to walk about the Settlement at night, and to lend force to his statement showed me the house of a European tide-waiter, a few yards away and nearer the jetty, whence a large retriever had been carried off by a tiger only three or four days before my arrival.

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## Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, can New Issue  
—105 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per  
share, buyers.  
China, Traders' Insurance Company—\$63 per  
share, sales and buyers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 275 per share,  
buyers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per  
share, sellers.  
Yantze Insurance Association—\$100 per  
share, buyers.  
On Tal Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150  
per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$315 per  
share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$3 per share,  
buyers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$99  
per cent. premium, buyers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—  
\$34 per share, sellers.  
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—75  
per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$11 per share,  
sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$65 per share,  
buyers.  
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures  
—\$60.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited  
—10 per cent. discount, buyers.  
Douglas Steamship Company—\$43 per share,  
sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$187  
per share, buyers.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$86  
per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice and China—\$88 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong China Bakery Company, Limited—  
\$75 per share.  
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per  
share, sales.  
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$19 per share,  
ex. div., sales and sellers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—\$14 per cent.  
premium, sellers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent.  
premium, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent.  
premium.  
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company,  
Limited—\$115 per share, buyers.  
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—  
\$25 per share, nominal.

Punjor and Sungkie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—  
\$33 per share, sellers.  
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$67.75 per  
share, buyers.

Imuri Mining Co., Limited—\$98 per share,  
sellers.

The Bajmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4  
per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company—\$84 per share, sales.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$310 per share,  
buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co.,  
Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$48 per share,  
sellers.

Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$25 per share,  
nominal.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company,  
Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.

The China-Borneo Co., Limited—\$13 per share,  
sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—  
\$24 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$15 per share,  
sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—  
\$84 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$6  
per share, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share,  
sales.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$25  
per share, sellers.

The Plaza Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—\$5  
per share, sellers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—\$15 per  
share, sellers.

The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—  
\$3 per share, sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—75 cents  
per share, sellers.

The Shamen Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—  
\$15 per share, buyers.

The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—  
\$17 per share, sellers.

The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—  
Founders' shares, \$160 per share, sales and  
buyers.

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$15  
buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—50 per cent.  
div., sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders'  
shares, \$250 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. .... 3/2  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/2  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/3  
Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 3/3  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months'  
sight ..... 3/4  
ON PARIS—  
Bank, Bills, on demand ..... 10  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 4/17  
On India, T. T. .... 22/2  
On Demand ..... 22/2  
ON SHANGHAI—  
Bank, T. T. .... 7/1  
Private, 10 days' sight ..... 7/2

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Malwa*,  
with the outward English mail, left Singapore  
on the 13th instant at 10.30 p.m. and is due here  
on the 19th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de  
Janero*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to  
the 25th ultimo, left Yokohama on the 15th  
instant and may be expected here on the 21st.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer  
*Empress of Japan*, with the Canadian mail  
left Yokohama for Shanghai and Hongkong on  
the 14th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The "Shire" line steamer *Lanark* left Singa-  
pore on the 13th instant and is due here on the  
18th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Lombardy*  
left Bombay on the 9th instant and is due here  
on the 26th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Perse-  
verance*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 13th  
instant and is due here on the 21st.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL  
REGISTER.

15th July, 1891.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Latitude	Longitude	Wind.	W.	W.	W.	W.
Whampoa	30° 42'	114° 15'	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Amoy	30° 57'	114° 25'	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Switz.	30° 58'	114° 25'	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Hongkong	30° 58'	114° 25'	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Victoria Peak	30° 58'	114° 25'	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Holbow	30° 58'	114° 25'	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Macao	30° 58'	114° 25'	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Macau	30° 58'	114° 25'	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Capo St. James	30° 58'	114° 25'	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW

16th July, 1891.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Latitude	Longitude	Wind.	W.	W.	W.	W.
Whampoa	30° 42'	114° 15'	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Amoy	30° 57'	114° 25'	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Switz.	30° 58'	114° 25'	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Hongkong	30° 58'	114° 25'	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Victoria Peak	30° 58'	114° 25'	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Holbow	30° 58'	114° 25'	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Macao	30° 58'	114° 25'	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Macau	30° 58'	114° 25'	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Capo St. James	30° 58'	114° 25'	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW

For Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island,  
Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and  
Melbourne.—*Per Guiher* on Saturday, the 18th  
instant, at 3.30 p.m.

For Saigon.—*Per Amigo* on Saturday, the  
18th instant, at 4.30 p.m.

For Holbow and Haiphong.—*Per Haiphong*  
on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 9.00 A.M.

For Straits, Colombo, and Bombay.—*Per  
Talis* on Monday, the 20th instant, at 11.30  
A.M.

For Shanghai, Yokohama, Victoria, and Van-  
couver, B.C.—*Per Farhama* on Tuesday, the 21st  
instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Europe, &c., India via Bombay.—*Per  
Pahs* on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at 11.00  
A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—*Per  
Amoy* on Friday, the 24th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Europe, &c., Australia, India, via Madras,  
Calcutta, and Mauritius.—*Per Naval* on Wed-  
nesday, the 29th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

For Europe, &c., via Suez on Saturday,  
the 1st August, at 5.00 P.M.

## Mails.

occidental and oriental steam-  
ship company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO  
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND  
EUROPE;

VIA  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

AND  
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

OCEANIC ..... Saturday 18th July.

Gulf ..... Tuesday 11th August.

Baltic ..... Thursday 3rd Sept.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via  
Amoy and Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the  
18th July, at 1 P.M. Connection being made  
at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and  
Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria,  
Esquimalt, New Westminster, Port Townsend,  
Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O.

To Liverpool and London ..... 325.00

To Paris and Bremen ..... 345.00

To Havre and Hamburg ..... 335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-  
land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic  
lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to  
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,  
Diplomatic and Civil Service, to European  
Officers in service of China and Japan, and to  
Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of  
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific  
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern  
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return  
tickets to San Francisco will be issued at follow-  
ing rates:—

4 months ..... \$337.50

12 months ..... \$193.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of  
re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-  
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or  
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a  
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does  
not apply to through fares from China and  
Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to  
address in full; and same will be received at  
the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day  
previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-  
tined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the  
United States should be sent to the Company's  
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,  
San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or  
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,  
No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 14th July 1891.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM  
HONGKONG, 1891.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Partia ..... | Tuesday | July 21st.

Empress of Japan | Tuesday | Aug. 1